

Description

A range plot has two y variables, such as high and low daily stock prices or upper and lower 95% confidence limits.

`twoway rline` plots the upper and lower ranges by using lines.

Quick start

Range plot with lines sorted in ascending order by values of x

```
twoway rline y1 y2 x, sort
```

Same as above, but specify thick lines

```
twoway rline y1 y2 x, sort lwidth(thick)
```

Same as above, but draw lines using long dashes

```
twoway rline y1 y2 x, sort lwidth(thick) lpattern(longdash)
```

Specify that missing values produce breaks in the lines

```
twoway rline y1 y2 x, sort cmissing(n)
```

Add the title “Y Title” to the y axis

```
twoway rline y1 y2 x, sort ytitle("Y Title")
```

Menu

Graphics > Two-way graph (scatter, line, etc.)

Syntax

```
twoway rline y1var y2var xvar [if] [in] [, options]
```

<i>options</i>	Description
<code>vertical</code>	vertical plot; the default
<code>horizontal</code>	horizontal plot
<code>connect_options</code>	change rendition of lines connecting points
<code>colorvar_options</code>	change color of lines based on values of a variable
<code>axis_choice_options</code>	associate plot with alternative axis
<code>twoway_options</code>	titles, legends, axes, added lines and text, by, regions, name, aspect ratio, etc.

All explicit options are *rightmost*, except `vertical` and `horizontal`, which are *unique*; see [G-4] **Concept: repeated options**.

Options

`vertical` and `horizontal` specify whether the high and low *y* values are to be presented vertically (the default) or horizontally.

In the default `vertical` case, *y1var* and *y2var* record the minimum and maximum (or maximum and minimum) *y* values to be graphed against each *xvar* value.

If `horizontal` is specified, the values recorded in *y1var* and *y2var* are plotted in the *x* direction and *xvar* is treated as the *y* value.

`connect_options` change the rendition of the lines connecting the points, including sorting, handling missing observations, and the look of the line—line thickness, pattern, and color. For details, see [G-3] `connect_options`.

`colorvar_options` specify that the color of the lines be determined by the levels of the numeric variable *colorvar*; see [G-3] `colorvar_options`.

`axis_choice_options` associate the plot with a particular *y* or *x* axis on the graph; see [G-3] `axis_choice_options`.

`twoway_options` are a set of common options supported by all `twoway` graphs. These options allow you to title graphs, name graphs, control axes and legends, add lines and text, set aspect ratios, create graphs over `by()` groups, and change some advanced settings. See [G-3] `twoway_options`.

Remarks and examples

Visually, there is no difference between

```
. twoway rline y1var y2var xvar
```

and

```
. twoway line y1var xvar || line y2var xvar, pstyle(p1)
```

The two lines are presented in the same overall style, meaning color, thickness, and pattern.

Also see

- [G-2] [graph twoway rarea](#) — Range plot with area shading
- [G-2] [graph twoway rbar](#) — Range plot with bars
- [G-2] [graph twoway rcap](#) — Range plot with capped spikes
- [G-2] [graph twoway rcapsym](#) — Range plot with spikes capped with marker symbols
- [G-2] [graph twoway rconnected](#) — Range plot with connected lines
- [G-2] [graph twoway rscatter](#) — Range plot with markers
- [G-2] [graph twoway rspike](#) — Range plot with spikes

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